Commercial Spaceflight and NASA

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Benefits to NASA

- Free up NASA resources for exploration
 - Commercial in Earth Orbit allows NASA to focus on going beyond
- Close the gap
 - Commercial rockets already exist
 - Servicing ISS is a simpler mission than exploration
- Reduce launch costs
 - Flying existing rockets at higher flight rates reduces costs per launch
- Unlock the potential of the Space Station
 - Fly more cargo and astronauts to ISS than ever before

Benefits to the Nation

- Flying more people to space increases support for space exploration
- U.S. economic competitiveness (regaining the commercial launch market from Europe, Russia, India, etc.)
- Unlock new industries and markets in space
- "A Space Program for Everyone"
 - Public engagement with average people flying to space
 - More opportunities for student-built space payloads
 - Entrepreneurial excitement

A New Partnership

- Every U.S. spacecraft (Mercury, Gemini, Apollo and Shuttle) has been built by U.S. industry *in partnership with NASA*
- Will still be true under "Commercial Crew"
- A new partnership between NASA and U.S. industry:
 - Developed, owned, and operated by the private sector
 - To meet government needs *while enabling non-government uses*
 - A change in contractual mechanism Firm Fixed-Price agreements with private investment, vs. traditional "cost plus award fee" contracts
 - NASA establishment of safety and program requirements, but not dictating specific design

NASA will be there every step of the way

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Enabling New Markets

- NASA may very well dominate early use of commercial vehicles...but other markets will come
- New markets include:
 - Other Governments for national pride, science, training
 - Businesses exploit microgravity for ability to develop materials, pharmaceuticals, and other processes
 - "Tourists" already a small number have paid \$20-35 million each to fly on Russia's Soyuz, leading the way for the rest of us, *just as in aviation*
- Private spaceflight likely to dominate within a couple decades

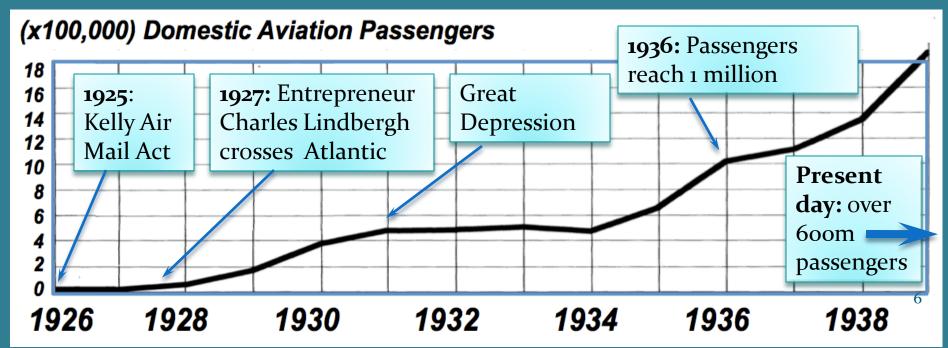
Payback to U.S. leadership in space, the economy and enhanced safety will be immeasurable

Aviation as an Analogue

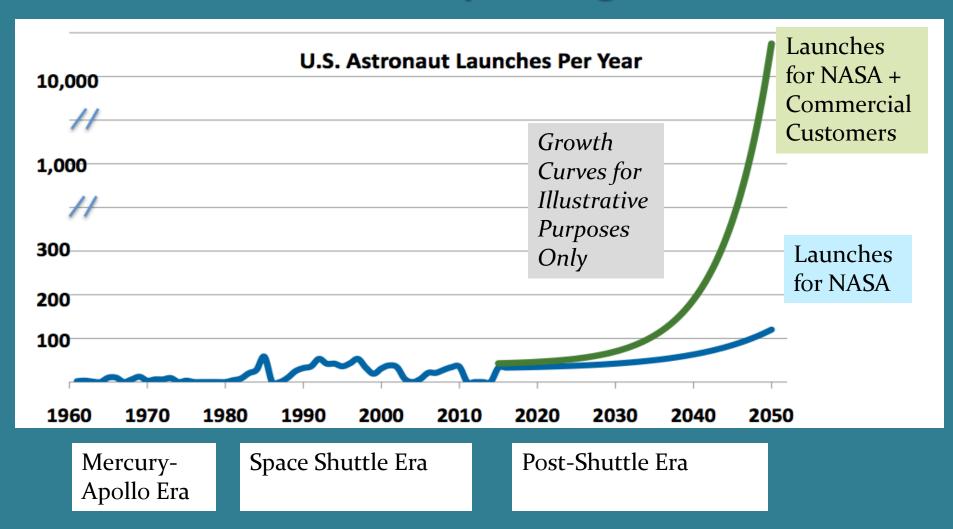
Government helped jump-start commercial passenger aviation:

- **R&D** National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) established in 1915 to develop technologies to benefit industry
- Customer Air Mail Act of 1925 (Kelly Act) drove demand
- Developer and Operator government-unique military aviation

Result: Golden Age of Aviation, growth in number of passengers:



Jumpstarting the Same Virtuous Cycle for Human Spaceflight



Direct Jobs Created by Commercial Crew

- 11,800 direct jobs per year over five years result from NASA's new
 \$6.1 billion Commercial Crew and Cargo development funds
 - Peak of 14,200 direct jobs in Fy2014
- Does *not* include:
 - \$500 million in Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (COTS) funding already spent
 - \$3.5 billion in Commercial Resupply Services (CRS) already contracted for cargo delivery to the International Space Station through 2015
 - \$2.1 billion for 21st Century Spaceport upgrades
 - Cargo and crew services flights to the International Space station after
 2015

Estimated Direct Jobs Resulting from Expenditure of \$6.1B Commercial Crew and Commercial Cargo Budget

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Total	7,520	14,200	14,010	12,188	11,031

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Long-Term Job Creation

Existing Markets

Enabled Markets

Growth Markets



Fuel Depots

Technology

Flight

Demos

Private Space
Facilities
Industrial Research
Space Tourism
Sovereign Clients



DoD

Spaceflight Training



Payload Processing



Ground Activities

Launch



Launch Site Tourism